

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN HONOR OF KEN "RAY" SMITH

### HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, January 25, 2002*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and acknowledge the many accomplishments of Ken "Ray" Smith, who was recognized by the Richard A. Rutkowski Association at a gala on Saturday, January 19, 2002. The event took place at Hi-Hat Caterers in Bayonne, New Jersey.

After spending three years as a Guided Missile Technician in the United States Army, Mr. Smith was in charge of negotiations, administration and investment of funds as union Secretary-Treasurer for Dorchester, Inc. For the past eleven years, he has worked for the Bayonne Board of Education and the Bayonne Department of Parks and Recreation. He was also president of the School Employee's Local 2251 for four years.

As the founder and leader of Bayonne Friends of the Handicapped, Smith worked on behalf of disabled people and was honored with the prestigious Al Sloatsky Award.

He made meaningful contributions through a variety of organizations known for their services to the community, including the Bayonne Elks Club; Ireland's 32; The Bayonne Writer's Club; and the Richard A. Rutkowski Association.

A Bayonne native, Ken "Ray" Smith graduated from Horace Man High School, and attended New Jersey City University.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Ken "Ray" Smith for his countless contributions on behalf of our community and disabled individuals throughout our country.

2001 GILROY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CITIZEN AND BUSINESS AWARDEES

### HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

### HON. MICHAEL M. HONDA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, January 25, 2002*

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, today we rise to recognize the recipients of the 2001 Gilroy Chamber of Commerce Citizen and Business Awards. The six individuals and businesses being honored on February 8 have contributed their time and talent to the city and the people of Gilroy, California. We wish to express to them our gratitude for their hard work and our congratulations for this honor. The 2001 Gilroy Chamber of Commerce Citizen and Business Awardees are:

Michael Bonfante, the 2001 Man of the Year. As owner of Nob Hill Stores, Mr. Bonfante was extremely supportive of Gilroy schools, clubs, sports groups and community organizations. It was said that he could never

say "no" to any group asking for help. Students working in his stores knew that their managers would be sensitive to the pressures of school and activities; a corporate retreat on Hecker Pass made game fields, picnic areas, and a gym available to all employees. After the sale of the Nob Hill Foods chain, Michael Bonfante invested \$79 million into his dream of creating a family park designed around trees, which ultimately became the basis for a non-profit organization benefiting the Gilroy community.

Susan Starritt Jacobsen, the 2001 Woman of the Year. Ms. Jacobsen has been active in Gilroy for over 25 years and on so many levels it is difficult to list them all. She was the 2000–2001 Gilroy EDC President and served as the Secretary-Treasurer for three years. As the 1999–2000 Gilroy Chamber of Commerce President, she was serving her second term as Board Member of the Chamber. In a professional capacity, she is a Past President of the South County Board of Realtors and the Past State Director for the California Association of Realtors. For 20 years visitors have seen her at the Gilroy Garlic Festival, helping out in one way or another, and Gilroy schools and organizations know they can always count on her to volunteer her time for a fundraiser or event.

Aitken Associates, the 2001 Small Business of the Year. Aitken Associates is a local landscape design firm that has created beautiful and award-winning designs throughout Gilroy and other communities. Karen Aitken, the President, has been in private practice as a landscape architect for over 18 years. Among Aitken Associates' endeavors are: the public grounds at Goldsmith Seeds, Del Rey Park, and the Gilroy City Hall. One of Ms. Aitken's most notable projects is the Bonfante Gardens theme park, whose founder Michael Bonfante praises Ms. Aitken's devotion and creativity. Civic activity is one of Aitken Associates' founding principles; as such, the firm has donated its services to the Gilroy High School landscape improvement plan, the Willey House and the student gardens at the Morgan Hill Country School. Karen Aitken is active in the Rotary Club of Gilroy and the Beautification in Gilroy Committee.

McDonald's of Gilroy, the 2001 Large Business of the Year. McDonald's of Gilroy, purchased by Steve and Jan Peat just over five and a half years ago, has become an integral part of the Gilroy community and an example of civic excellence. The Peats are the recipients of the 1999–2000 McDonald's "Partners in Paradise" award for increased sales and the 1998 McDonald's Corporation "Best of the West" award for excellence at the Outlet location. The Peat's son, Steve, is one of only four people who teach McDonald's management classes in Spanish for the entire Northern California Region—a program he helped initiate. Among countless other activities, the Peats' assistance was vital in securing a \$5,000 grant from the Ronald McDonald Children's House Charities Foundation for Jordan School's "Music Alive" program, and a

\$25,000 grant for the recreation center at Rebekah Children's Services.

Frankie Munoz, the 2001 Firman B. Voorhies Volunteer of the Year. Because of her dedication to and support of the Gilroy Chamber of Commerce, Frankie Munoz was named the 2001 Volunteer of the Year. For many years, Ms. Munoz has served as a Chamber Ambassador, chairing the South Valley Business Showcase and Mixer, and co-chairing the Business After Hours with the Rotary Club of Gilroy. Frankie Munoz is the incoming president of Leadership Gilroy, and is also active in the Rotacare Administrative Council, the Gilroy Senior Center, the Morgan Hill Mushroom Mardi Gras, and various other charitable organizations. Ms. Munoz is a tireless volunteer for her children's schools, sports and 4-H clubs.

Betsy Henry, the 2001 Gilroy Educator of the Year. Betsy Henry is a first grade teacher at El Roble School in Gilroy. Along with first grade, Ms. Henry has taught Special Education classes, third grade, and second/third combination classes. She has organized several programs within her classroom including the Star of the Week program, the 100% Spelling Club, Just Read, and Peacebuilders of the Month. Her use of cooperative learning activities and Peacebuilder social norms within her classroom creates an atmosphere that promotes each individual child's belief in themselves. Additionally, Ms. Henry is the on-site trainer for "Success For All" reading program at El Roble School. She has served on Key Planners, as the PTA teacher representative, and School Site Council.

Again, we wish to extend our gratitude to these individuals and organizations for their tireless enthusiasm and dedication. Congratulations to them on this prestigious award.

IN HONOR OF AGNES M. GILLESPIE

### HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, January 25, 2002*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and acknowledge the many accomplishments of Agnes M. Gillespie, who was recognized by the Richard A. Rutkowski Association on Saturday, January 19, 2002. The gala event took place at Hi-Hat Caterers in Bayonne, NJ.

In 1973, Agnes M. Gillespie began her career as an elementary school teacher in the Horace Mann and Walter F. Robinson Schools. In September 1987, she assumed the position of grant writer for the Bayonne Public School System. As a grant writer, she secured awards for Safe Haven, Project Fare, Project Rite, and Project Self-Sufficient. Not only did she write and promote the applications for grant programs, but Gillespie also served as the director and coordinator in the administration and implementation of many of these programs. Currently, Gillespie is the Director of Safe Haven, the New Jersey school-

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

based Youth Services Program, and the Teen Center.

Gillespie has actively participated in various community service-related activities; including: President of the Bayonne Child Abuse Council; member of the Bayonne Mayor's Council on Drugs and Alcohol; Bayonne Planning Board; Bayonne Municipal Alliance; Bayonne Hospital Foundation-Management Services Organization; Parish Council; City of Bayonne WTC Memorial Committee; Ireland's 32 Board of Trustees; Bayonne Municipal Election Candidate in 1994; and Chairperson-Holy Family Academy "Phon-a-thon" in 1992.

She attended Caldwell College, Kean College, New Jersey City University, and Harvard Graduate School of Education.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Agnes M. Gillespie for 30 years of dedicated service on behalf of children and young adults in Bayonne, NJ.

#### ESTABLISHING FIXED INTEREST RATES FOR STUDENT AND PARENT BORROWERS

SPEECH OF

**HON. PATSY T. MINK**

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, January 24, 2002*

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 1762, which will provide students with low interest rates on Federal student loans, while preserving the health of the student loan industry by ensuring the current and future participation of lenders in this market. By helping lenders stay in the student loan markets, we are making sure that qualified students will have access to higher education, regardless of their financial background.

S. 1762 represents a compromise between those representing students, and those representing the lending industry. This compromise essentially fixes a problem that would have arisen in 2003 in the student loan interest rate formula that, according to the lending community, would have dried up resources for students needing funds for college by potentially reducing returns for such loans below the cost of issuing such loans. S. 1762 preserves the current interest rate formula that determines how much lenders receive from the Federal government, while locking in very low interest rates for students. I applaud the representatives of students and lenders for working together on a difficult, complex issue, to find a solution that keeps loans available and affordable for disadvantaged students.

The formula will change in 2006 so that the interest rate students pay will be fixed at 6.8 percent, which is an historically low interest rate for students, and will eliminate confusion among borrowers of student loans regarding shifting interest rates and formulas. With the changes in S. 1762, students benefit by getting guaranteed low interest rates, and by having the availability of funds for loans, and the stability of the student loan industry, ensured.

For low-income students especially, student loans represent a life-line to a college degree that is often beyond the reach of a family's resources, grants and scholarships. Student loans help bridge a gap for low-income students and provides them the same opportuni-

ties to earn a living commensurate with their abilities.

Mr. Speaker, S. 1762 is a good bill and is crucial for ensuring the availability of funds for qualified students to go to college. As we know, more and more students are going to college these days, and more are doing so with the help of student loans. And higher education is a smart investment, especially for low-income students, with earnings from a bachelor's degree far exceeding earnings from only a high school degree. S. 1762 will mean that more students, especially more low-income students, can go on to college and will be more able to participate in the 21st century economy, and I strongly support it.

IN HONOR OF BISHOP DONALD HILLIARD, JR.

**HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, January 25, 2002*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and acknowledge the many accomplishments of Bishop Donald Hilliard, Jr., Senior Pastor of the Historic Second Baptist Church in Perth Amboy, New Jersey. He will be honored for his 25 years in the ministry on Friday, January 25, 2002, at the Hyatt Hotel in New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Under his innovative leadership, Second Baptist Church's congregation blossomed from 125 to over 4,500 members. This fast-growing ministry has expanded to three locations of worship: the Cathedral Second Baptist Church, Perth Amboy, New Jersey; the Cathedral Assembly by the Shore in Asbury Park, New Jersey; and the Cathedral in the Fields in Plainfield, New Jersey. Over fifty churches are currently ministering to the unique needs of these communities, as well as to the congregants who travel from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New York to attend services.

Dr. Hilliard is the founder and CEO of the Cathedral Community Development Corporation (CCDC). This organization services the community through it's Joy in the City Child Development Center and The Timothy House, a resource for men recovering from situations of homelessness and/or addiction. The Corporation functions out of the Cathedral Community Cornerstone Complex, which, through its new Kaleidoscope Economic Empowerment and Human Development Complex, offers economic empowerment opportunities, a rehabilitation room to serve prostitutes and HIV positive individuals, and will house an outreach center for the homeless.

Bishop Hilliard holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from Eastern College, St. Davids, Pennsylvania, a Master of Divinity degree from Princeton Theological Seminary, and a Doctorate of Ministry degree from the United Theological Seminary, Dayton, Ohio, as a Dr. Samuel D. Proctor Fellow.

Dr. Hilliard is married to Minister Phyllis Thompson Hilliard, and is the proud father of three daughters, Leah Joy Alease, Charisma Joy Denise and Destiny Joy Thema.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Bishop Donald Hilliard, Jr., on his 25th anniversary in the ministry and for his many contributions on behalf of the residents of New Jersey.

A GREAT TIME TO BE AN AMERICAN

**HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, January 25, 2002*

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, in the wake of the horrific terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, our Nation has joined together, united in our solemn resolve to defend freedom and liberty. As we continue to move forward following that tragic morning, I would like to insert in the RECORD a recent column from The Wilmington News-Journal by Beth Peck. I believe her inspiring words are appropriate and important during these times.

[From the Wilmington News-Journal, Jan. 5, 2002]

AFTER DARK YEAR, WE SEE AMERICA IN NEW LIGHT

(By Beth Peck)

For the first time in my life, I belong to the American mainstream. I am part of what until now has been something of an underground group in America: the quietly patriotic. Until Sept. 11, we were considered quaint at best, or absurd at worst.

It certainly wasn't cool to talk about our love of country, our belief that America is the best nation on the planet, and our feeling of gratitude that luck that luck or providence made us citizens. It has been 60 years since Americans last came together as cohesively as today.

I was too young to conceptualize the mainstream during the late '60s and '70s, when "flower power" gave way to the "me generation." I didn't pay much attention to the mainstream during the '80s, when style overpowered substance and greed was good. And I didn't particularly relate to the mainstream during the '90s, when the acquisitive focus of a decade-long economic expansion finally burst with the Internet bubble.

But now, events have converged to give legitimacy to what I've known all along: that we are truly fortunate to be Americans.

For all of my 35 years, I have waited for this moment. This is a time when Americans are united in a reverence and appreciation of the society we created and the liberty we enjoy.

What American can look at Afghanistan, with its repressive, state-sponsored version of Islam, and not rejoice at our First Amendment privilege to practice any (or no) religion we choose without molestation or interference? What American can look at Iraq, with its heavily censored, state-controlled media, and not give thanks for our freedom of speech?

We don't have to look too far back to realize that it wasn't always this way. During travels in Canada this summer, I was struck by the number of flags I saw flying on homes. Why don't we do that here, I wondered. Why are the only American flags to be found flying over car dealerships?

That's no longer true.

Back in the United States just days before Sept. 11, I spontaneously burst into "America the Beautiful" while standing on a trail overlooking Yellowstone Lake. The sunset had given the mountains ringing the lake an extraordinary amethyst hue, and I could not resist singing, "O beautiful, for spacious skies, for amber waves of grain, for purple mountain majesties, above the fruited plain!"

Others on the trail simply stared at me.

Not any more.

Today Americans don't take for granted the privileges they share. The terrorists who

rained fire on Manhattan and the Pentagon reminded us that Americans have a duty to defend that freedom which puts our country in a class by itself.

This is a lesson I learned long ago as the daughter of an Army captain, who served during the Vietnam war, and as a granddaughter of another captain who served during World War II.

Growing up in a suburb of Washington, D.C., I had ample opportunity to marvel at the workings of our government. I gazed upon the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution on display at the National Archives. I witnessed debates in the Senate chamber, I attended oral arguments at the Supreme Court. My direct observations showed me how well our democracy functions.

Having seen firsthand what life is like elsewhere, I have been convinced for years that despite its faults America is the greatest country in the world. Episodes such as being shaken down by police in Eastern Europe soon after the fall of the Iron Curtain made me realize how exceptional it is to have law enforcement that is largely corruption-free.

Being ignored or elbowed aside in Asian countries because I am a woman made me appreciate how much America values all its citizens, not just a select few from an anointed demographic group. Seeing the nervous reaction of a guide when I asked him a question about his government's repressive policies made me understand how precious our political freedom is.

Life in America is not perfect. But for the bulk of Americans, it is better here than it would be anywhere else.

And now I know I am not alone in my pride for my country. Patriotism is in fashion. "United we stand" is the slogan of the moment. There is a renewed understanding that freedom doesn't come for free; it must be zealously guarded from those who would try to take it away. For people like me who truly love America, this is our moment in the sun.

It's ironic: An action designed to terrorize Americans by demolishing our national symbols, because enemies think we're weak and soft, has instead reawakened our slumbering belief in this country's goodness. Whatever our differences were before Sept. 11, Americans have closed ranks to defend ourselves against an insidious danger that exploits freedom in order to destroy it.

So despite, or perhaps because of, the events of Sept. 11, this is a great time to be an American. Why? Because now everybody else realizes how great it is to be an American.

IN HONOR OF DEPUTY CHIEF OF  
POLICE PATRICK M. MINUTILLO

**HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, January 25, 2002*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Deputy Chief of Police Patrick M. Minutillo on his retirement from the Harrison Police Department after 29 years of serving and protecting the public. He will be recognized Friday, January 25, at a celebration at Ravello's Restaurant in East Hanover, New Jersey.

After serving four years with the United States Navy, Deputy Chief Patrick Minutillo began his law enforcement career. He climbed quickly through the ranks become Deputy Chief of the Harrison Police Department in 1997.

Currently, Deputy Chief Minutillo volunteers as an instructor in the West Point Command and Leadership Program, and serves as an Adjunct Professor at the Public Administration Institute of Fairleigh Dickinson University. An Administrative Hearing Officer, he also serves on both county and municipal levels in the State of New Jersey.

Deputy Chief Minutillo is active in numerous organizations, including the International Association of Chiefs of Police; the Deputy Chiefs of Police Association of New Jersey, where he served as President in 2000 and 2001; the FBI Law Enforcement Executive Development Association; the Italian American Police Society of New Jersey, where he serves as Executive Secretary; the International Police Association, where he holds the position of Vice-President; the American Society of Industrial Security, where he serves on the Law Enforcement Awards Committees; and the Harrison Police Association, Local 22.

Deputy Chief Minutillo holds a certificate in Public Management, Bachelor's Degree in Criminal Justice, and a Masters Degree in Administrative Science. He is a graduate of numerous executive level law enforcement programs, including the West Point Command and Leadership Program and the F.B.I. Law Enforcement Executive Development Seminar. In addition to his studies, he has completed over 2000 hours of advanced management and operational training.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Deputy Chief of Police Patrick M. Minutillo for 29 years of outstanding and dedicated service to the citizens of Harrison, New Jersey.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH "AJ" MINTON

**HON. ZOE LOFGREN**

OF CALIFORNIA

**HON. MICHAEL M. HONDA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, January 25, 2002*

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, today we rise to congratulate Milpitas Police Department Officer Joseph "AJ" Minton, the winner of the 2002 Gene Schwab Memorial Award. The Gene Schwab Memorial Award recognizes those city of Milpitas employees who put "Service Above Self."

Joseph "AJ" Minton was born in Anchorage, Alaska, and moved to California in 1983 to attend college, first at Monterey peninsula College and then San Jose State, where he obtained a Bachelor of Science degree in Administration of Justice. Mr. Minton began his career as a volunteer Police Explorer for the City of Marina, becoming a Reserve Police Officer and a volunteer Fire Fighter for that city in 1984. Upon moving to San Jose, he began working with the Milpitas Police Department as an intern and was hired full-time by the Department upon his graduation. He became a Police officer in 1989.

AJ Minton has spent most of his career in Patrol, but has served the Milpitas Police Department in innumerable other ways. As a crime Analyst, Mr. Minton provided valuable statistics to the community and to those looking to purchase a home and raise their families in Milpitas. He has also served as a Re-

serve Field Training Officer, a driver instructor, and as the agency representative for the county Report Writing Committee. Currently, he is a member of the Milpitas community Oriented Policing Task Force.

Throughout Mr. Minton's career, he has taken an interest in computer and information technology. In 1994, he assisted in implementing the department's first mobile computer system. Since 1999, he has been on a project team that works closely with the Information Services Department; additionally, he assisted with the development of the Computer Aided Dispatch, the Records Management System, and Mobile Computers.

Joseph "AJ" Minton is also an avid ice hockey player and is the beloved coach of the Blue Devil Ice hockey team, whose enthusiastic members range in age from four to eight. We wish to thank AJ Minton for his dedication to both the Milpitas Police Department and to the community; he truly embodies the spirit of "Service Above Self." We congratulate him on this honor and are grateful for his service.

IN HONOR OF BAYONNE FIRE  
DIRECTOR PATRICK BOYLE

**HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, January 25, 2002*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Bayonne Fire Director Patrick Boyle, who will be recognized by Ireland's 32 Club at the 2002 annual dinner dance held on Friday, January 25th, at the Hi-Hat Club in Bayonne, NJ.

Fire Director Patrick Boyle served our country for six years as a United States Navy nuclear reactor operator on the USS *Nathaniel Greene*, a nuclear ballistic submarine. In 1978, Mr. Boyle was appointed to the Bayonne Fire Department. He was promoted to Lieutenant in 1989, Captain in 1996, and Battalion Chief in 1999. Mayor Joseph V. Doria, Jr., appointed him Fire Director in 1998, and Emergency Management Coordinator in 1999. Mr. Boyle has served as President and Vice-President of the Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association (FMBA) Local 211, as well as Vice-President of FMBA Local 11. He is an Adjunct Professor in Business Law and Fire Science at New Jersey City University.

Mr. Boyle is a former Little League coach and manager; served two terms as President of the Bayonne Youth Hockey Association; served as a member of the Bayonne St. Patrick's Day parade committee; and is a member of Ireland's 32.

Fire Director Patrick Boyle, a native of Bayonne, graduated from New Jersey City University and Seton Hall Law School.

Mr. Boyle is happily married to the former Marie Mazzucola and is a proud father of two sons, Sean, a firefighter with the Bayonne Fire Department, and Ryan, a college student.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Mr. Patrick Boyle for over 20 years of dedicated service on behalf of the residents of Bayonne, NJ.

IN HONOR OF FRANCISCO AND  
HORTENSIA CANONICO

**HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, January 25, 2002*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Francisco and Hortensia Canonico, who were honored by the North Hudson Board of Realtors Friday, January 18th, for their exceptional contributions to New Jersey's real estate industry.

Mr. Canonico entered the real estate industry in 1967, and became a licensed real estate broker in 1972. That same year, he opened his own business, Canonico Real Estate, on 1010 Summit Avenue in Union City, New Jersey.

As an innovative real estate broker, he became the President of the Hudson County Multiple Listing Service in 1979. He was President of the Hudson County Board of Realtors in 1984, when he was recognized as Realtor of the Year. In 1984, Mr. Canonico also served on the Committee to Make America Better, and was recognized again as Realtor of the Year in 1996.

In 1977, Mrs. Canonico became the first Latina licensed real estate broker in Hudson County. She was recognized in the Million Dollars Sales Club from 1996 through 2000.

Both Francisco and Hortensia Canonico have been avid fund-raisers for the American Cancer Society and Lung Association.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating husband and wife, Francisco and Hortensia Canonico, for their positive contributions to Hudson County as successful real estate brokers and innovative entrepreneurs.

ON FEDERALIZING SECURITY AT  
NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

**HON. WILLIAM D. DELAHUNT**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, January 25, 2002*

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to inform my colleagues that I have requested that the General Accounting Office undertake a study of questions relating to the feasibility of federalizing security at nuclear power plants nationwide.

As Congress examines ways to protect critical infrastructure in the wake of September 11, the vulnerability of commercial nuclear reactors has become increasingly evident. Even before then, the potential hazards associated with nuclear power have long required special vigilance; and the terrorist attack obviously elevates the gravity and urgency of security concerns. All of us who represent areas with commercial nuclear facilities share an urgent concern for safeguarding residents who live in close proximity to the 103 facilities across the country.

Most Americans understand that we can't completely insulate the nation—and every person and property in it—from attack by suicidal terrorists. Nearly everyone appreciates the complexities and expense involved, and grasps the need to balance security precautions with civil liberties and economic impact. But the fact remains that there is no

more fundamental responsibility of government than homeland defense, and that addressing vulnerabilities—including those associated with nuclear plants—are essential.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has acknowledged that the nation's commercial reactors were not designed to withstand the type of attack carried out against the World Trade Towers. In light of this new potential threat and in the context of analogous legislation relating to airport safeguards, it seems to me self-evident that we explore the prospect of a federal security force charged with protecting nuclear plants.

Within hours of the September attacks, security at nuclear plants went on high alert. In my own congressional district, the Pilgrim facility took significant new precautions against potential threats to perimeter security from both the ground and the water. Although the immediate response was sound, I remain concerned about long-term protection of the plant. The NRC is presumably consulting with the new office of Homeland Security and various other federal agencies on coordinated efforts to buttress nuclear safeguards; however, its approach seems focused on existing protocols rather than new methods. Even as legislation to federalize airport screening regimes was signed into law, however, the equivalent discussion of a federal nuclear plant security force has received only scant attention.

Historically, it appears the NRC has not moved aggressively to explore the potential authority for federalization under existing statute, much less for administrative or legislative initiatives to create a federal presence. Correspondence with my office over the last four months suggests the NRC is not inclined to examine section 102 of the Atomic Energy Act, which could offer relevant authority. The agency rationale is that "the Commission is confident that substantial protection is being provided to plants."

Perhaps that reluctance derives from a substantive disagreement about the need even to review a federal approach. In written remarks to a Senate colleague, the NRC Chairman stated last month that "there have been no failures in nuclear plant security of the type that would warrant the creation of a new federal security force" and warned that, by federalizing security, the government would incur an exorbitant cost "all to address a non-existent problem".

I seek neither to raise undue alarm nor to condemn the current security protocol. However, in a series of meetings since September 11 with local, state and federal officials about public health and safety in the dozens of communities near the Pilgrim plant, one of the most recurring and compelling themes has been the need for serious and thorough consideration of a federal force.

The consequences of getting this wrong are unthinkable. It seems to me that an independent examination of a number of technical and financial issues by the GAO would be invaluable. Accordingly, I wrote today to the Comptroller General to ask the GAO to:

1. Review current federal guidelines and protocols for safeguarding nuclear plants from the air (including through the use of no-fly zones); through perimeter ground security measures; and through coastal security measures;

2. Examine the jurisdictional issues and administrative obstacles to transferring responsi-

bility for security from plant owners to the federal government; and

3. Analyze the cost of federalizing security—including initial training, upkeep, and long-term protection.

I have no presuppositions about the outcome of such a study, or about the policy debate it could help inform. However, I remain deeply concerned about the consequences of failing to explore these issues on an expedited basis.

IN HONOR OF JOANNE CARINE

**HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, January 25, 2002*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the many accomplishments of Joanne Carine, who will be recognized Friday, January 25, at Ireland's 32d annual dinner dance to be held at the Hi-Hat Club in Bayonne, NJ.

A Bayonne native, Joanne Carine has been employed with the Board of Education since 1978, and is currently a secretary for the Superintendent of Schools.

She serves on the Executive Board of the St. Dominic Academy Mother's Club; the Holy Family Academy Mother's Club; and is a Trustee and Secretary for the Simpson Barber Foundation for the Autistic, an organization that educates about autism and provides social and educational opportunities for children with autism. In addition, she is a trustee of the Bayonne Environmental Commission.

Mrs. Carine was a member of the 1998 Bayonne Municipal Inaugural Committee; a member of the Bayonne Youth Soccer Association, Travel Parent's Board; and a Corresponding Secretary for the Friends of Nicholas Capodice Association, serving as Chairperson for the organization's 2000 annual brunch. In 1977, Joanne was selected the first recipient of the Miss Bayonne Columbus Award.

Mrs. Joanne Carine is married to Frank Carine, Jr., and has two daughters, Jenna and Jerilyn.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Mrs. Joanne Carine for her positive influence and hard work on behalf of New Jersey's education system.

REAFFIRMING THE SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

SPEECH OF

**HON. PATSY T. MINK**

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, December 18, 2001*

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Con. Res. 273, reaffirming the special relationship between the U.S. and the Republic of the Philippines.

The Philippine government has committed government troops and vast resources towards tracking down and arresting terrorist organizations, most notably the Abu Sayaff, the separatist group that is linked to the al Qaeda network and Osama bin Laden. Abu Sayaff

has repeatedly kidnapped foreigners for ransom, including numerous Americans, one of whom, Guillermo Sobero, was murdered. Americans Martin and Gracia Burnham remain captives of this terrorist group that continues to terrify many islands in the southern area of the archipelago.

Although an extension of the U.S.-Philippines Mutual Defense Agreement was rejected by the Philippine Senate in 1991, prompting the U.S. to withdraw our troops from the country, the Philippines and the U.S. forged a new agreement in 1999 to revive the agreement. The new agreement allows U.S. military personnel to enter the Philippines for joint training and other cooperative activities. Moreover, the agreement re-institutes U.S. military aid programs to the Philippines.

The agreement is proving very beneficial in the U.S. struggle against terrorism. The Philippine government has made all of its military bases available to the U.S. for transporting, refueling, and re-supplying troops headed toward Afghanistan. The U.S. has also made good on our commitment to eradicate terrorism within the borders of our allies by providing the Philippines with military advisors and other military assistance to defeat terrorists in the Philippines.

The U.S. and the Philippines have a strong and special relationship. This relationship encompasses more than military and economic assistance. It includes an intimate diplomatic relationship dating back over 100 years.

Filipinos were a free people until the Spanish claimed the island nation in 1521. Despite numerous uprisings and resistance movements, Spain maintained its control over the Philippines until 1898.

In 1898 the American Navy defeated the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay and subsequently began its occupation of the Philippines. Emilio Aguinaldo, who had led a resistance movement against the Spanish, battled the U.S. when it became clear that America had no interest in granting independence to the island nation. After a two year struggle, the U.S. captured Emilio Aguinaldo. He agreed to swear allegiance to the U.S., and without its leader, the revolutionary effort to gain independence quickly came to an end in 1902.

At the end of the Philippine-American War, the U.S. declared its goal to develop a free and democratic government. The U.S. began by creating a public education system and a fair legal system. In 1907 the Philippines established its first bicameral semi-autonomous legislature, structured like the American federal government.

From 1907 to 1946, a Resident Commissioner represented the Philippines in the U.S. Congress. They had no vote and were not allowed to serve on standing committees, but were able to participate in debate on the House floor. The Philippines became fully independent in 1946, at which time the office of the Resident Commissioner was abolished.

The 1935 Tydings-McDuffie Act outlined the terms for establishing a fully independent nation. Filipinos began the ten-year transition period to independence by framing a constitution modeled after the American Constitution.

The outbreak of World War II and the subsequent Japanese occupation of the Philippines temporarily suspended Filipino dreams for independence.

During World War II, the U.S. treated Filipinos as "noncitizen nationals." It gave them

some right to self governance, but the U.S. federal government reserved the final say over the Philippine government's decisions.

Nearly 200,000 Filipinos responded to President Roosevelt's call to arms. From 1941 to 1945, Filipino soldiers fought alongside American soldiers. They responded without hesitation to defend their homeland and because they were a part of the United States. They defended Bataan and Corregidor, which help ensured that General MacArthur could escape to Australia. Thousands of Filipino prisoners of war endured the infamous Bataan Death March, and many died in prisons.

After the fall of Bataan and Corregidor, Filipinos formed guerrilla groups. These guerrilla forces distracted attention away from U.S. troops in the Pacific region who worked to rebuild and respond to attacks against American possessions in the Pacific. Filipino veterans fought bravely in every major battle and lost their lives defending our values of justice and freedom.

After the war, the U.S. Congress enacted the Armed Forces Voluntary Recruitment Act of 1945 to establish the "New Philippine Scouts." From 1945 through 1946 the New Philippine Scouts helped defend the Philippines as the nation worked to rebuild itself.

Based on promises from the U.S. government, New Philippine Scouts, Commonwealth army veterans, and veterans in recognized guerrilla forces expected to receive their full military benefits.

In October of 1945, General Omar Bradley, then Administrator of the Veterans Administration, reaffirmed that they were to be treated like any other American veteran and would receive full benefits, but in 1946 Congress broke our promise to Filipino veterans and revoked their benefits by enacting Public Law 70-301. The Rescission Act declared that military service rendered by 200,000 Filipinos under Roosevelt's Military Order and the guerrilla forces was not official military service. The act specifically excluded Filipinos from receiving full veterans' benefits unless they had service or combat related injuries.

The U.S. government enacted the Second Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act in 1946. It repeated the provisions that eliminated Filipino veterans' benefits under the Rescission Act, and it placed similar benefit restrictions on New Philippine Scouts.

The U.S. government has restored partial benefits for some Filipino veterans living in America, but New Philippine Scouts and most veterans living in the Philippines still do not have the full benefits that were promised to them.

Following the Second World War, America provided assistance as the Philippines struggled to create a democratic nation. As promised, the Philippines became an independent nation on July 4, 1946.

In 1986 the people of the Philippines led a peaceful uprising that ousted Ferdinand E. Marcos and installed Corazon Aquino as president. Throughout the late 1980's President Corazon Aquino re-established fundamental values found in America, including civil liberties, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, and a free press.

Today, over 1.8 million Filipinos reside in the U.S. Many of these individuals can trace their ancestry back to the over 100,000 Filipinos who migrated to Hawaii between 1910 and 1941 to serve as laborers on sugar plan-

tations. Even though many of them returned to the Philippines, thousands stayed in Hawaii to become one of the state's major ethnic groups.

Filipinos are the third largest racial group in Hawaii. There are currently 275,730 people who listed full or partial Filipino ancestry in the 2000 Census, including Governor Benjamin Cayetano and State Supreme Court Justices Mario Ramil and Simeon Acoba. The following members of the state legislature are Filipino: Senator Robert Bunda, Senator Donna Mercado Kim, Senator Lorraine Inouye, Representative Felipe Abinsay, Representative Benjamin Cabrerros, Representative Willie Espero, Representative Nestor Garcia, Representative Michael Magaoay, and Representative David Pendleton.

2001 marks the 50th anniversary of the United States-Philippines Mutual Defense Treaty. During this anniversary we must celebrate the deep relationship that ties our nations together.

I urge all Members to support H. Con. Res. 273 to acknowledge the Philippines as an important partner in our defense of freedom in the Pacific region.

IN HONOR OF BRIAN C. DOHERTY

**HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, January 25, 2002*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and acknowledge the many accomplishments of my good friend, Brian C. Doherty, whose life was commemorated and celebrated on Thursday, January 24, at the Boys and Girls Club of Hudson County's annual dinner at the Liberty House Restaurant in Jersey City, New Jersey. It was fitting and appropriate that the Boys and Girls Club's gymnasium was named in recognition of Mr. Doherty's commitment to the youth of Jersey City.

Mr. Doherty was the sole sponsor of the Boys and Girls Club's Competitive Basketball Program from its inception in 1987 until 1998. He also strongly supported St. Anthony's High School Basketball program in Jersey City; the Jersey City Recreation Basketball Tournaments; and his own Men's League basketball team in the Jersey Shore Basketball League in Belmar, New Jersey. Thanks to the guidance of Mr. Doherty, many of the participants of these programs went on to play professional basketball.

A veteran of the National Guard, he was Executive Secretary to Mayor Paul T. Jordan of Jersey City from 1975 until 1977. In 1995, he became partner of the law firm of Schumann, Hanlon, Doherty, McCrossin, and Paolino.

Mr. Doherty, an active member of the American Bar Association and the Association of Trial Lawyers of America, graduated from the New School for Social Research in Manhattan, New York, and earned his law degree from Seton Hall University Law School in 1977.

Mr. Doherty was a dedicated husband to Rosemary T. McFadden and cherished son of Bernice and Eugene Doherty.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Brian C. Doherty for his generosity, kind spirit, and work on behalf of the community. I am very proud to have called Brian my

friend. He was a true gentleman, who touched many lives, and will be greatly missed by all those who knew him, including myself.

IN HONOR OF HONORABLE DENNIS  
P. COLLINS

**HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, January 25, 2002*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and acknowledge the many accomplishments of Dennis P. Collins, who will be recognized Friday, January 25th, at Ireland's 32nd annual dinner dance to be held at the Hi-Hat Club in Bayonne, New Jersey.

Before becoming an elected official, Mr. Collins served in the United States Army; worked for the Tidewater Oil Company; the Edward F. Clarke Real Estate and Insurance Agency; and the Bayonne Water-Sewer Utility. He is a former Assistant Secretary Director of the New Jersey Real Estate Commission.

In 1962, Mr. Collins was elected to his first of three terms on the Municipal Council, two of which he served as Council President. He succeeded the late Mayor Francis G. Fitzpatrick in 1974 and served four terms as Mayor. He is the first individual to serve seven four-year consecutive terms in elective office and four consecutive four-year terms as Mayor in the history of Bayonne's municipal government.

Former Mayor Collins served as an aide to former Governor Tom Kean, United States Representative Dominic Daniels, Frank Guarini, and also served on my staff as a friend and trusted advisor. Since 1988, he served as an aide to Mayor Joseph V. Doria Jr. He has remained a part of Bayonne's public life for more than forty years.

Dennis Collins and the former Mary Bray celebrated their 55th wedding anniversary on October 19, 2001; they have three lovely children as well as three wonderful grandchildren.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Dennis P. Collins for his friendship, dedication, and enormous contributions on behalf of the residents of New Jersey.